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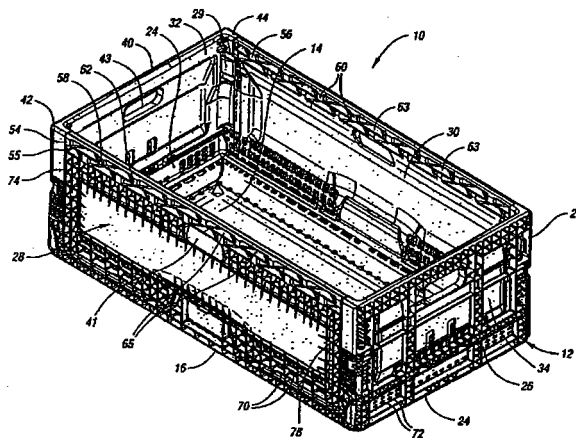
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(54) CONTENEUR

(54) CONTAINER

(57)

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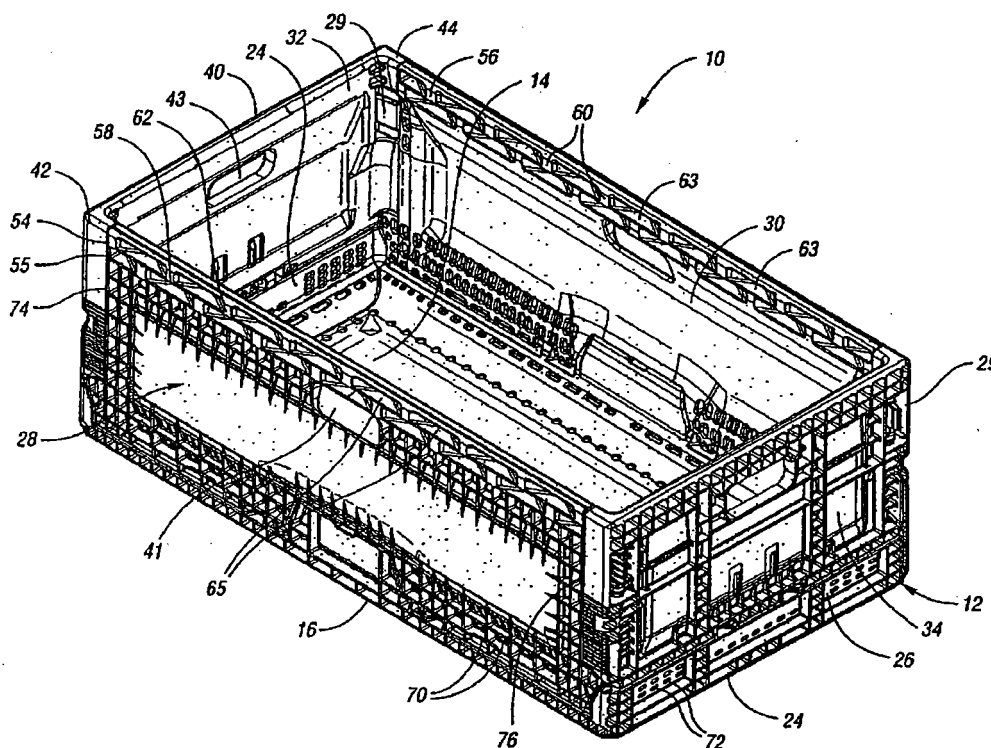
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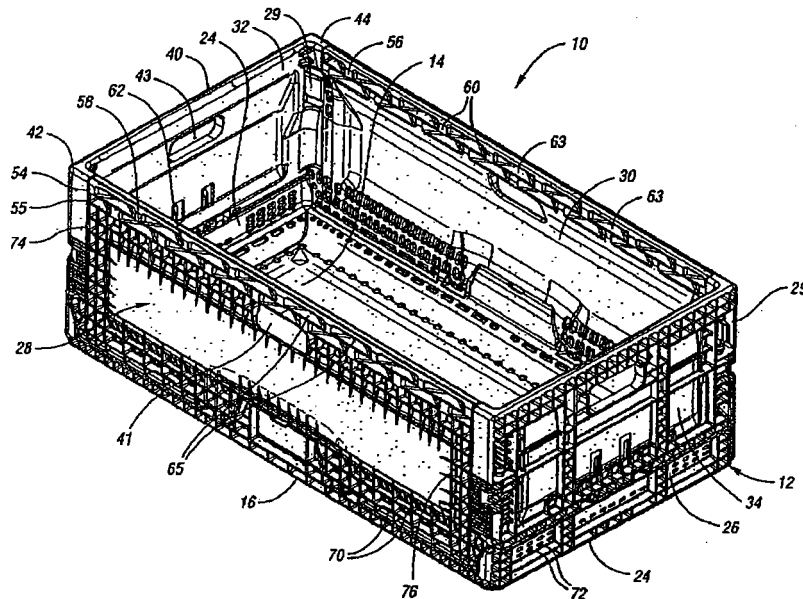
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(54) Title: CONTAINER



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## CONTAINER

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a multi-purpose container adaptable for the  
5 storage and transport of produce items and other goods.

### BACKGROUND ART

Containers and crates are commonly used to transport and store a  
variety of items. Such crates are typically formed of injection molded plastic.  
When in use, such containers are typically rectangular in shape and have a flat base  
10 surrounded by four upstanding side panels extending from the base. Sometimes the  
containers are collapsible, such that when they are not in use, the collapsible feature  
of the containers allows the containers to be folded or otherwise reduced in size,  
thereby providing a desired compact size for conserving storage space.

These containers are often formed of various components, including  
15 the side panels and the base, which are molded separately. In particular, the walls  
typically include strengthening ribs on their outer surfaces in order to provide  
strength and torsional resistance to the parts. However, during the molding process,  
the components having ribs (such as the longer side panels), may be subject to slight  
warping and deformation during cooling, when plastic tends to shrink. The warping  
20 may particularly occur at the edges of the parts. In these circumstances, the  
warping and any resulting scrapped parts may lead to elevated manufacturing and  
part costs.

When assembled or in use, these containers are often stacked upon  
each other, with the load of an upper container placed directly on the assembled  
25 walls of the container positioned therebelow. While these containers are capable  
of use for multiple purposes, they are frequently adapted to receive perishable food  
items, such as produce. Produce such as bananas is often stored and shipped in

cooling systems, so that the produce is able to remain fresh as well as continue to ripen during storage and shipment to the market. Many containers, however, are not able to adequately provide the produce with sufficient circulation in this environment.

5                   Consequently, an improved container is desired which, when in the assembled orientation, is capable of supporting the weight and load of containers stacked thereabove. The container and its components should also be resistant to warpage during the molding and cooling process. The container should also allow for improved circulation and air flow for the goods and produce stored and shipped  
10                   within the container.

### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is an object according to the present invention to provide a container which is capable of supporting the weight and load of containers and other objects stacked thereabove.

15                   It is still another object according to the present invention to provide a container having components which are resistant to warpage during the cooling and/or curing phases of the molding process.

                  It is yet another object according to the present invention to provide a container having walls with improved ventilation and air flow for the goods stored  
20                   and shipped within the container.

                  In keeping with the above objects and goals according to the present invention, provided is wall structure for a container having at least one band member extending at least partially across the length of the wall structure proximate an upper surface of the wall structure and oriented substantially parallel thereto.  
25                   The band member has a wave-like cross-section having a plurality of first peaks, adjacent and opposing second peaks, and inclined members which extend between the plurality of first and second peaks, wherein the plurality of first peaks of the

5 wave defines a first surface of the wall structure, and opposing second peaks of the wave defines a second surface of the wall structure. In one embodiment, the first peaks have a rounded profile, and in other embodiment have a flat profile. Still further, adjacent first peaks define a first recess therebetween which define the opposing second peak. Likewise, adjacent second peaks define a second recess therebetween which define the first peak. Also, a plurality of band members may be included in the wall structure formation, which are oriented parallel to each other. In one embodiment, the band member is disposed proximate an upper edge of the wall structure.

10

Further in accordance with the present invention, provided is an integral wall formation for a container, where the wall formation include an inner surface and an outer surface having a continuous, undulating wave-like member which extends between the inner and outer surfaces. The inner peak of the wave-like member is co-planar with the inner surface, and an outer peak of the wave-like member is co-planar with the outer surface.

15

Yet still further in accordance with the present invention, provided is a wall structure for a container including a wall member which has an upper edge which is adapted to support a load thereupon, and also has proximate to the upper edge an inner surface portion which is defined by a plurality of alternating inwardly-directed peaks and outwardly-directed recesses. These alternating features define a corresponding outer surface having, respectively, a plurality of alternating inwardly-directed recesses and a outwardly-directed peaks.

20

25 According to the present invention, further provided is a wall structure for a container including a wall member which has an axial band portion formed therein which includes a pair of substantially planar first and second surfaces and an undulating member which extends between the first and second surfaces. Approximately half of the undulating member is disposed between each of the first and second surfaces and a plane oriented parallel to and mid-way between the first and second surfaces.

30

Another wall formation for a container provided according to the present invention includes an upper edge and a pair of opposing lateral edges. It also includes an inner surface and an outer surface which are disposed proximate the upper edge and have a continuous linear array of alternating peaks and valleys  
5 extending between the pair of opposing lateral edges, wherein the peaks have a flat profile.

Still in accordance with the present invention, provide is an upstanding side wall formation for a container, where the formation includes an inner surface, an outer surface, an upper edge, and a lower edge. It also includes  
10 at least one band portion parallel to the upper edge and disposed proximate thereto. The band portion has a step wave-like cross-section for providing uniform material distribution between the inner and outer surfaces. Further, the wall formation further includes a plurality of venting apertures proximate the lower edge. In one embodiment, the wall formation further includes a handle aperture disposed below  
15 the at least one band portion, such that the handle aperture and venting apertures define approximately six percent of the surface area of the wall. The upstanding wall formation further includes a central wall portion, wherein the at least one band portion may be disposed above the central wall portion, and the plurality of venting apertures may be included in the wall formation below the central wall portion.

Moreover, a side wall formation for a container includes an upper portion, a central portion and a lower portion having a lower edge proximate thereto, wherein the wall formation includes a handling aperture in the upper portion, a plurality of venting apertures in the lower portion, and a solid central  
20 portion. Preferably, the handling aperture and the venting apertures comprise approximately six percent of the wall formation surface area.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 of the drawings illustrates a perspective view of the container according to the present invention;



FIGURE 2 illustrates a side elevational view of the container of Figure 1, the opposite side being a mirror image thereof;

FIGURE 3 is a partial perspective view of an exploded assembly view of the side walls, end walls, and base of the container of Figure 1;

5                   FIGURE 4 is a partial side elevational view of a representative side wall of the container of Figure 1;

FIGURE 5 is a cross-sectional view of the side wall of the container taken along the line 5-5 of Figure 4;

10                   FIGURE 6 is a cross-sectional view of the side wall of the container taken along the line 6-6 of Figure 4;

FIGURE 7 is a cross-sectional view of the side wall of the container taken along line 7-7 of Figure 4;

FIGURE 8 illustrates a top plan view of the container of Figure 1;

FIGURE 9 is a bottom plan view of the container of Figure 1;

15                   FIGURE 10 illustrates an end elevational view of the container of Figure 1, the opposite side being a mirror image thereof;

FIGURE 11a is a view similar to that shown in Figure 5, but where the band includes a wave-like shape, similar to a sine wave;

20                   FIGURE 11b is a view similar to that shown in Figure 5, but where the band includes a wave-like shape, similar to a square wave; and

FIGURE 12 is an end elevational view showing two like containers stacked upon each other.

## BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

With reference to Figure 1 of the drawings, illustrated therein is a container 10 according to the present invention. Container 10 is also appropriately referred to as a box, crate, or tray. Container 10 is typically formed of thermoplastic resin, such as polypropylene, via an injection molding process or other plastic molding process suitable to this application. While container 10 is suitable for many uses, it is particularly suited for the storage and transport of perishable goods and produce such as fruits and vegetables, and more particularly bananas, where circulation of air and/or refrigerated gas is necessary to develop and maintain the produce freshness and ripening during shipment to the market. As is disclosed further herein, this circulation is fostered through appropriately placed venting apertures provided in container 10.

Container 10 includes a base member 12 having a bottom wall 14 which serves as the lower support for the container. As is best shown in the top plan view of Figure 8, bottom plan view of Figure 9, and the exploded partial perspective view of Figure 3, bottom wall 14 is generally rectangular in shape and has four perimeter edges — namely, a pair of opposed side edges 16 and 18, and a pair of opposed end edges 20 and 22. In this embodiment, base 12 further includes integrally molded upstanding flanges 24 and 26 (or base end walls) oriented substantially perpendicular to bottom wall 14, each defining an upper side edge 25 and 27, respectively. As is well understood in the art, the wall thickness of each of the walls and components illustrated and disclosed herein may vary depending on the intended usage and other characteristics desired from container 10. Moreover, while container 10 is illustrated as having a rectangular shape, it is fully contemplated that the teachings according to the present invention are equally applicable to a square container, or various other container shapes.

As shown in Figures 1-4, container 10 also includes a first pair of opposed side walls 28 and 30, which are situated opposite each other across bottom panel 14. In the illustrated embodiment, side walls 28, 30 are each attached to base 12 by way of a hinging configuration or system 19, 21 (best shown in Figure 3),

located at edges (16,18) of bottom panel 14. Thus, side walls (28, 30) fold or pivot relative to base 12 at edges 16, 18. Such separately molded components and hinging system allows side walls 28, 30 to be foldably positioned in three orientations: the assembled container orientation as illustrated in Figure 1, an outwardly collapsed orientation, and an inwardly collapsed orientation. The hinging system is shown by way of example and not limitation, as the hinging system utilized for this container 10 may be any type known or contemplated which is feasible for this use. While the embodiment illustrated is a collapsible container, it is fully contemplated that the teachings according to the present invention are applicable to various types of containers, both collapsible and non-collapsible.

As illustrated in Figures 1, 3, and 10, container 10 further includes a second pair of opposed side walls 32 and 34. For ease of reference and discussion, second pair of opposed side walls is herein referred to as a pair of opposed end walls 32, 34. Like side walls 28, 30, end walls 32, 34 are similarly pivotably attached to base 12 by way of an equivalent hinging mechanism 19, 21. However, unlike the side walls, end walls 32, 34 are folded relative to base 12 at a distance remote from bottom panel 14. Particularly, end walls 32, 34 are pivotably attached to upstanding base wall flanges 24, 26, proximate upper edges 25, 27, respectively. The height of upstanding base wall flanges 24, 26 defines the aforementioned distance from which end walls 32, 34 are remote from bottom panel 14. As with the other walls discussed herein, end walls 32, 34 are partially orientable in three positions: assembled as in Figure 1, outwardly collapsed, and inwardly collapsed.

As best shown in Figures 1 and 3, each end wall 32 and 34 has a U-shaped cross section formed by a main end wall portion 40, and two shorter flange portions 42 and 44 integrally attached to main end wall portion 40 and located on either side of main end wall portion 40. Flange portions 42, 44 are each oriented perpendicular to main end wall portion 40 and, in the assembled orientation of Figure 1, are directed inward toward the opposite end wall (32 or 34). As shown in Figures 1-3 and 11, each side wall (28, 30) and end wall (32, 34) includes a hand

opening 41 and 43, respectively, which along with the wall portion located thereabove is ideally suited to be used as a handle in order to carry container 10.

In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, container 10 further includes a locking or latching system 29 for latching side walls (28,30) together with end walls (32,34) when container 10 is oriented in the assembled orientation, as in Figure 1. Of course, this type of latch system is shown by way of example and not limitation, as the latch system utilized may be any type known or contemplated which is feasible for this application. In the assembled position of Figures 1 and 12, container 10 is capable of being stacked with like containers 10', or in the alternative, may have other objects placed upon its assembled walls. Such like container 10' or other objects place weight and exert load on the side walls (28, 30) and end walls (32, 34) of the container. Containers 10 may be stacked upwards of ten layers high.

Figure 12 illustrates container 10 in an assembled orientation and is stacked with a like container 10' subjacent thereto. Components of container 10' are similar to those of the container 10 are correspondingly numbered, with the addition of a prime (') designation. Container 10 is stacked directly above container 10' such that each of its plurality of foot tabs 15 which extend downwardly from base 12 are aligned with and are received within corresponding upper edge recesses 17' of container 10'. Such alignment between feet 15 and recesses 17' provides additional stability and alignment to container 10 when in a stacked orientation with like container 10'.

In accordance with the present invention, container 10 includes an improved wall formation for counter-acting any part warpage during the molding and cooling processes, particularly as applied to the generally linear side walls. As illustrated in Figures 1, 3, and 4-7, each of side walls 28, 30 includes an upper edge 50, 52. Proximate upper edges 50, 52, each side wall 28, 30 includes at least one row or band portion 54 having wave-like design formed therein. The band portion 54 shown has a relatively small vertical height, compared with the height of the side wall member itself. In the embodiment illustrated, each side wall 28, 30 includes

two bands 54, 55 oriented parallel and adjacent to each other proximate upper edges 50, 52. Of course, side walls may include additional bands depending on the size and properties desired from container 10. Likewise, the bands may have various heights and dimensions also dependent on the size and desired characteristics. As  
5 best illustrated in Figures 6-7, bands 54 and 55 are shown 180° out of phase from each other. Moreover, while the design is representatively illustrated as being integrally formed into the relatively longer side wall, these teachings are to the relatively shorter side walls 32, 24 (end wall) or the base wall 14.

The design of bands 54, 55 is best illustrated in Figures 4-7. Figure  
10 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 5-5 of Figure 4 through band 54. As shown in Figure 5, band 54 is a single-walled member and is preferably a continuous undulating wave-like member having an inner (inwardly facing) surface 56, an outer (outwardly facing) surface 58, a plurality of inwardly directed peaks 60 and outwardly directed peaks 62. Preferably, as shown in Figure 5, band 54 may  
15 have peaks 60, 62 which are generally flat, and connected by band connect members (inclined portions 61), such as a step wave or modified square wave. Peaks 60, 62 preferably define and are generally co-planar with the inner and outer planar surfaces, 64, 66, respectively, of band members 54,55. To enhance warpage resistance, it is desirable to have as much material on the inner and outer surfaces  
20 64,66 as possible, and that such material is also uniformly distributed away from central plane 68.

Band member 54 may also be described as an inner surface having a plurality of alternating inwardly-directed plateaus 60 and outwardly- directed recesses 63, which define a corresponding outer surface having, respectively, a  
25 plurality of alternating inwardly-directed recesses 65 and a outwardly-directed plateaus 62.

In addition, band 54 may be designed to resemble an undulating wave-like curve with rounded peaks 160, 162, such as a sine wave curve (see Figure 11a), or may even have flat peaks (plateaus) 260,262, connected by perpendicular

edge members (square curves), resembling a square wave (see Figure 11b). These designs also provide for uniform material distribution.

The wave-like design enhances the warping resistance of parts such as the side walls by improving the material distribution in the band area 54. By way of example, as illustrated in Figure 5, if a plane 68 which is parallel to planar surfaces 64, 66 is oriented mid-way between surfaces 64, 66, half of the material forming the band member is disposed on either side of plane 68, thus allowing for a more uniform distribution of plastic material and weight at the perimeter of side walls 28, 30, where warpage and deformation is most likely to occur, as well placing the most material away from plane 68. Thus, a wall that is 0.5 inch wide will have 0.25 inches wall material on one side of plane 68, and 0.25 inches wall material on the other side. To the contrary, prior art containers having ribs and cross-ribbing in these areas accordingly tend to have an uneven material distribution. In fact, for many containers, the ribs themselves are tapered, being thicker on the inside and smaller on the outside, thereby creating a more uneven material distribution, and thus great potential warping and bowing.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 6-6 of Figure 4, where band 54 has an outer peak 62, and band 55 has an inner peak 60. Figure 7 is taken along line 7-7 of Figure 4. As illustrated therein, band 54 has a peak 60 with a flat profile directed inward, and band 55 has a peak 62 with a flat profile directed outward. This design again produces a more even material distribution between the inner and outer surfaces of the relevant component, in this case side walls 28, 30, as well as more material placed as far from the center plane 68. Of course, it is fully contemplated that a third band positioned parallel to and below band 55 would have a wave phase orientation resembling that of band 54.

In further keeping with the teachings according to the present invention, a venting pattern for providing ventilation to the contents of container 10 is disclosed herein. More specifically, with reference to Figures 2, 4, 8, and 10, side walls 28, 30, end walls 32, 34 (in association with base end walls 24, 26), and bottom wall 14 each include a venting aperture system. Figure 2 illustrates a

representative side wall 28 vent pattern, while Figure 8 illustrates a representative bottom wall 14 vent pattern, and Figure 10 illustrates a representative end wall 32 vent pattern.

5 With a goal toward optimal air flow and cooling efficiencies for produce and bananas contained in container 10 and particularly for a forced air system, each of the side walls 28,30, end walls 32,34 (in combination with base end walls 24, 26), and bottom wall 14 have approximately six percent of surface area per container side dedicated to openings for venting (including handle openings 41, 43, card slots 45) for a representative container measuring 600mm length x 333mm  
10 width x 216mm height (dimensions provided for example only, and not limitation). Also, as noted in Figures 2 and 10, for the side and ends of container 10, the non-handle venting apertures 70, 72 are located in a lower portion of the side proximate bottom wall 14. In this embodiment, they are disposed in a longitudinally extending portion in the lower one-fourth of the side wall between edges 74 and 76.

15 With regard to Figure 10 showing the ends of the container, the venting apertures 72 are disposed in the lower one-fourth of the container end, which in the embodiment illustrated are positioned in the base wall members 24, 26. Of course, in a design where the end walls are not collapsible or are attached directly to a lower edge of base 14 (similar to side walls 28, 30), the venting  
20 apertures 72 would be formed directly within the wall itself.

Of course, the size, shape, and quantity of the venting apertures for each side also depends upon the size of handle openings 41, 43. For example, for one embodiment of container 10, handle opening 43 of end wall 32 makes up approximately 4.2% of the end surface area, thus leaving approximately 1.8% for  
25 the remaining ventilation pattern. For the long wall 28, handle opening 41 is approximately three percent of the side surface area.

With reference to Figures 8 and 9, base wall 14 also has approximately six percent of its surface area dedicated to ventilating apertures, wherein approximately three percent is illustrated as centrally disposed apertures 80

(having a diameter of approximately 8.0 mm) and the approximately remaining three percent of venting apertures (having a diameter of approximately 6.0 mm) are disposed about the perimeter 82 of base wall 14.

5 Therefore, circulation is fostered through the venting apertures disclosed herein, which also assists in efficiently controlling temperature pull-down as well as the ripening rate of the bananas or produced stored in container 10.

10 With respect to the venting pattern, container 10 according to the present invention is particularly well-suited for storing bananas therein. Central portions 47, 49 of side and end walls, respectively, generally serve as the locations of contact for bananas (or other goods) which are generally stored in container 10 in a "hands down" orientation, with their tips and crowns disposed downward. It is preferable for the bananas to contact a solid and continuous construction of these portions of side walls 28,30 and end walls 32,34, which therefore reduces the surface area of container 10 which is otherwise capable of submitting an opposite  
15 reactive force against the bananas (or other goods) when positioned in container 10. The bananas, accordingly, are shaped and oriented such that they do generally not contact the venting holes disposed on the lower portions of the side and end walls.

20 It is understood, of course, that while the forms of the invention herein shown and described include the best mode contemplated for carrying out the present invention, they are not intended to illustrate all possible forms thereof. It will also be understood that the words used are descriptive rather than limiting, and that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as claimed below.



**What Is Claimed Is:**

1. A wall structure for a container, the wall structure comprising:  
at least one band member extending at least partially across the length  
of the wall structure proximate an upper surface of the wall structure and oriented  
substantially parallel thereto, the at least one band member having a wave-like cross-  
section having a plurality of first peaks, adjacent and opposing second peaks, and  
inclined members extending between the plurality of first and second peaks, wherein  
the plurality of first peaks of the wave defines a first surface of the wall structure,  
and the opposing second peaks of the wave defines a second surface of the wall  
structure.
2. The wall structure of claim 1, wherein said first peaks have a  
rounded profile.
3. The wall structure of claim 1, wherein said first peaks have a  
flat profile.
4. The wall structure of claim 1, wherein adjacent ones of said  
first peaks define a first recess therebetween which defines the opposing second  
peak.
5. The wall structure of claim 1, wherein adjacent ones of said  
second peaks define a second recess therebetween which defines the first peak.
6. The wall structure of claim 1, wherein the at least one band  
member includes a plurality of band members oriented parallel to each other.
7. The wall structure of claim 1, wherein the at least one band  
member is disposed proximate an upper edge of the wall structure.
8. An integral wall formation for a container, the wall structure  
comprising:

an inner surface and an outer surface having a continuous, wave-like member extending therebetween, such that a flat inner peak of the wave-like member is co-planar with the inner surface, and a flat outer peak of the wave-like member is co-planar with the outer surface.

5                   9. A wall structure for a container, the wall structure comprising:  
a wall member having an upper edge adapted to support a load thereupon, and having proximate to the upper edge an inner surface portion defined by a plurality of alternating inwardly-directed plateaus and outwardly- directed recesses, which define a corresponding outer surface having, respectively, a  
10 plurality of alternating inwardly-directed recesses and a outwardly-directed plateaus.

10                   10. A wall structure for a container, the wall structure comprising:  
a wall member having an axial band portion formed therein, the band portion including a pair of substantially planar first and second surfaces and an undulating member extending between the first and second surfaces, the undulating  
15 member having a plurality of peaks with flat profiles,

wherein approximately half of the undulating member is disposed between each of the first and second surfaces and a plane oriented parallel to and mid-way between the first and second surfaces.

20                   11. A wall formation for a container, the wall formation comprising:

an upper edge and a pair of opposing lateral edges; and

an inner surface and an outer surface proximate the upper edge having a continuous linear array of alternating peaks and recesses extending between the pair of opposing lateral edges, wherein the peaks have a flat profile.

25                   12. An upstanding side wall formation for a container, the side wall formation comprising:

an inner surface, an outer surface, an upper edge, and a lower edge;

and

at least one band portion parallel to the upper edge and proximate thereto, wherein the at least one band portion has a step wave-like cross-section for providing uniform material distribution between the inner and outer surfaces,

5 wherein the wall formation further includes a plurality of venting apertures proximate the lower edge.

13. The wall formation of claim 12, wherein the wall formation further includes a handle aperture disposed below the at least one band portion.

14. The wall formation of claim 13, wherein approximately six percent of the surface area of the wall formation comprises the handle aperture and  
10 the plurality of venting apertures.

15. The upstanding wall formation of claim 12, further including a central wall portion, wherein the at least one band portion is disposed above the central wall portion, and the plurality of venting apertures are included in the wall formation below the central wall portion.

16. A side wall formation for a container, the side wall formation comprising:

an upper portion, a central portion and a lower portion having a lower edge proximate thereto,

20 wherein the wall formation includes a handling aperture in the upper portion, a plurality of venting apertures in the lower portion, and a solid central portion.

17. The side wall formation of claim 16, wherein the handling aperture and the venting apertures comprise approximately six percent of the wall formation surface area.

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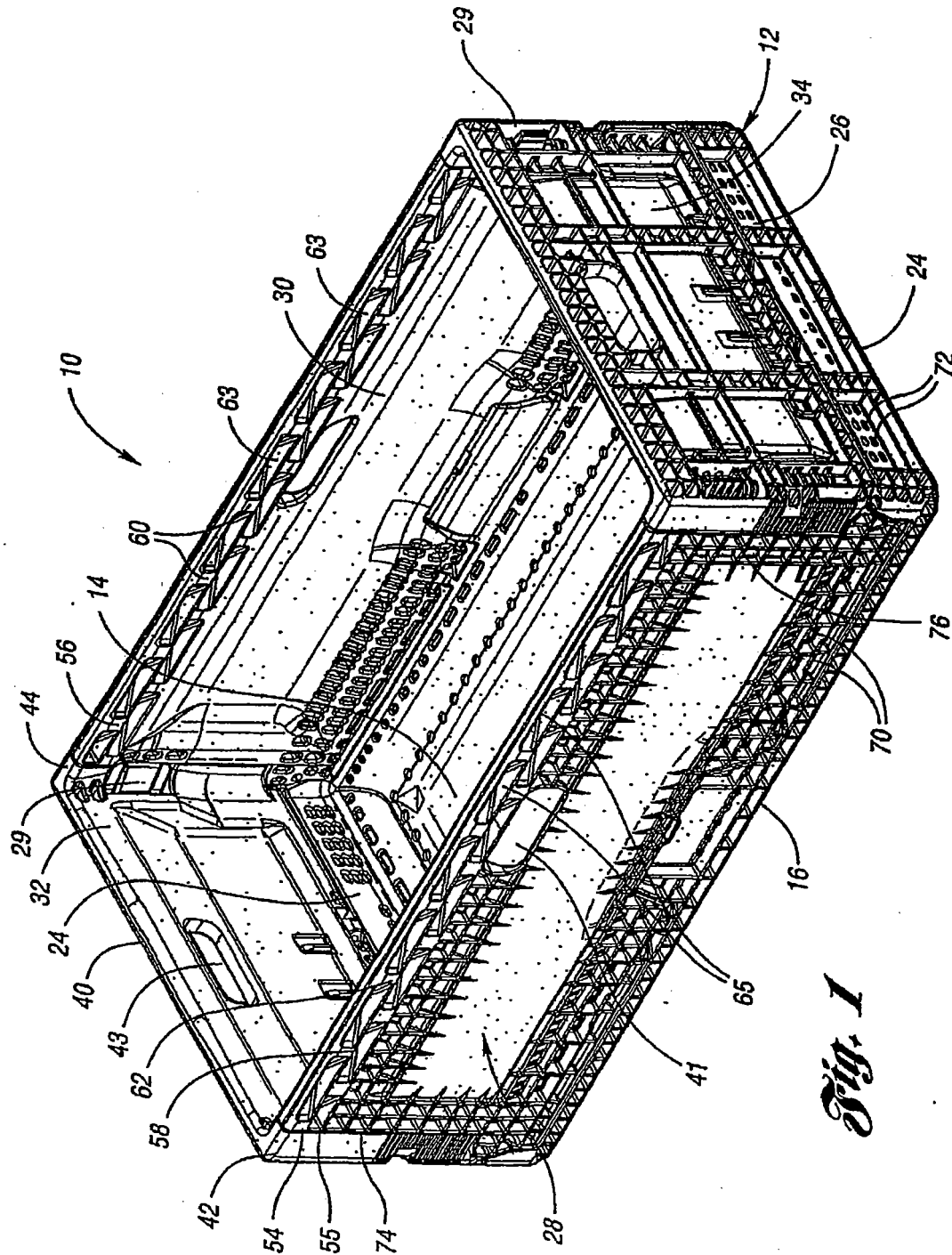
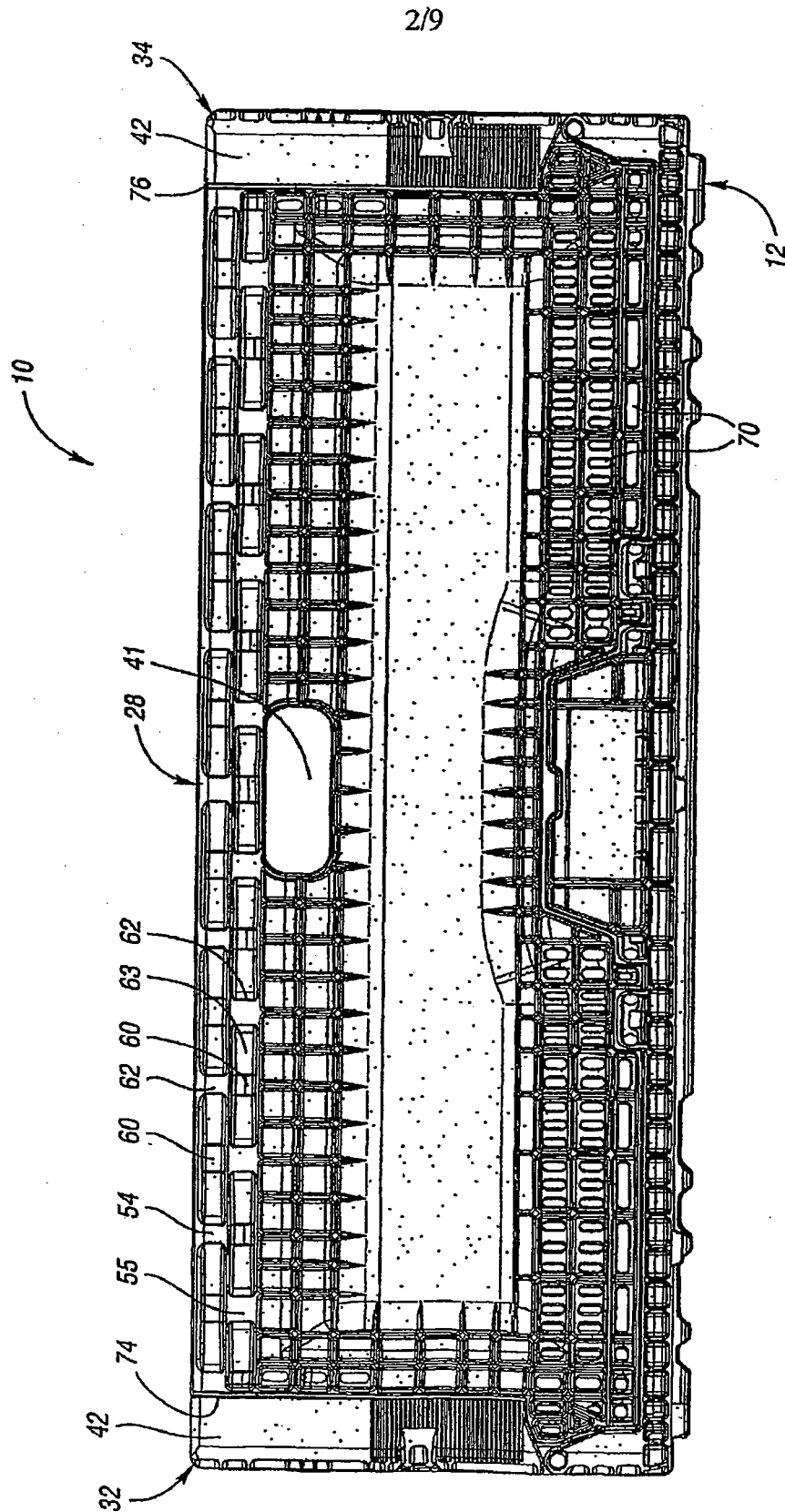


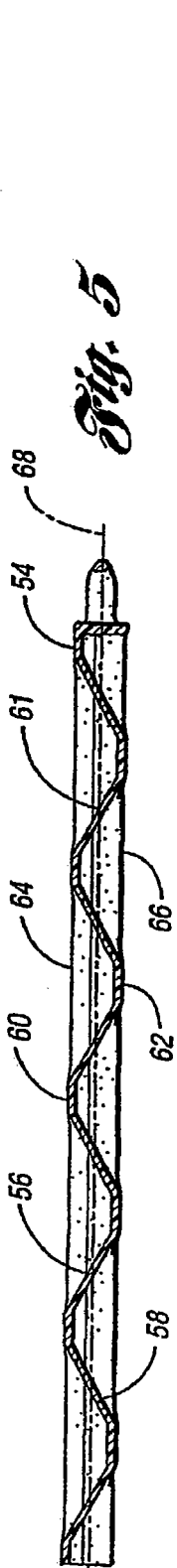
Fig. 1

*Fig. 2*

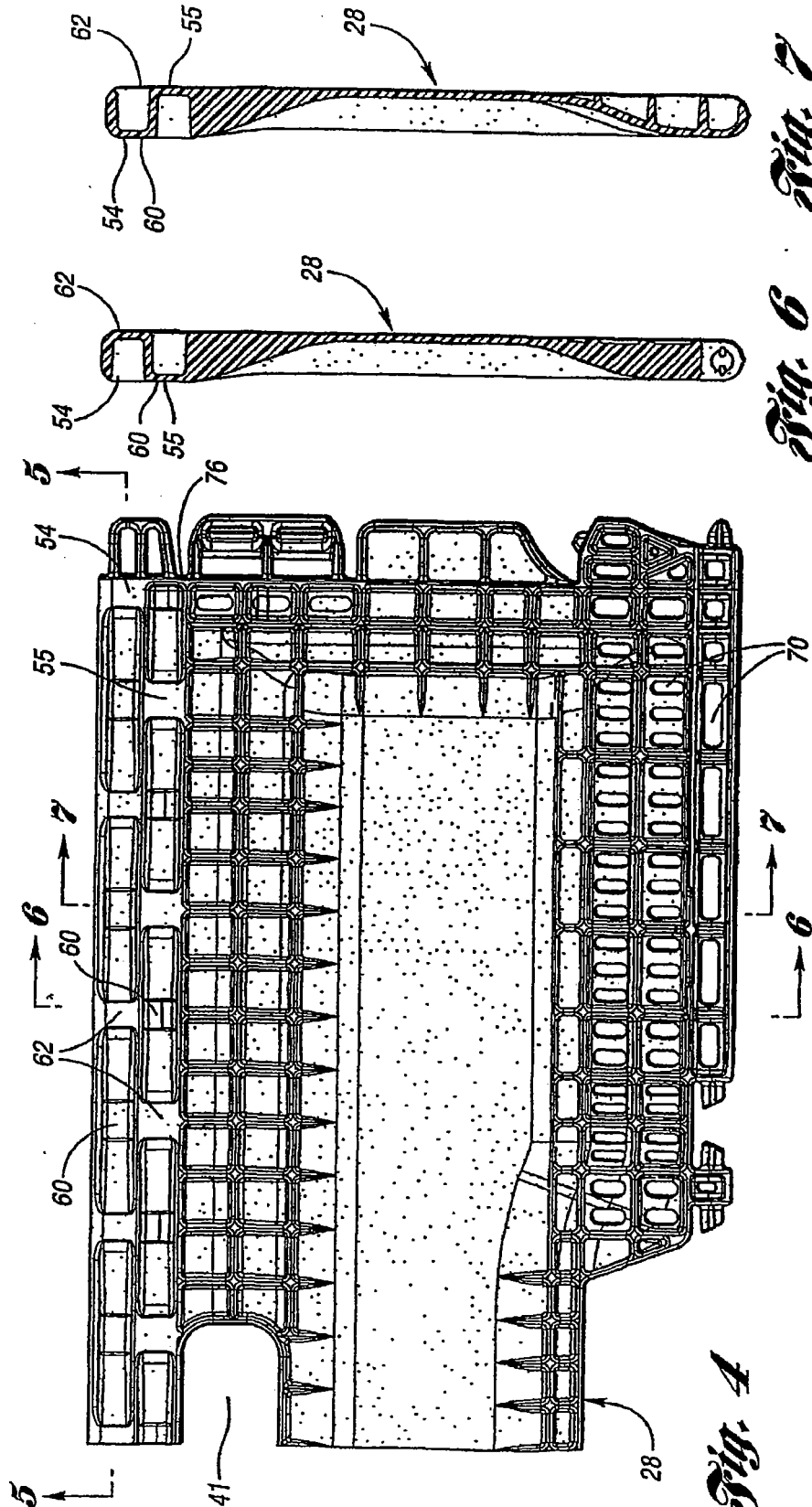
This diagram shows a perspective view of a vehicle chassis assembly, designated by reference numeral 10. The assembly includes a front cross-member 16, which features a central section 19 and side sections 22. A front suspension member 28 is connected to the side sections 22 via bushings 26. A rear cross-member 29 is positioned at the opposite end of the chassis. Side rails 34 are connected to the front and rear cross-members by transverse members 40. The chassis is supported by a series of longitudinal members 41, which are interconnected by transverse members 42. A floor plate 47 is mounted on top of the longitudinal members 41. A rear suspension member 43 is shown at the rear of the chassis, connected to the side rail 34 and the rear cross-member 29. A rear suspension arm 45 is also visible, connecting the rear suspension member 43 to the chassis frame.

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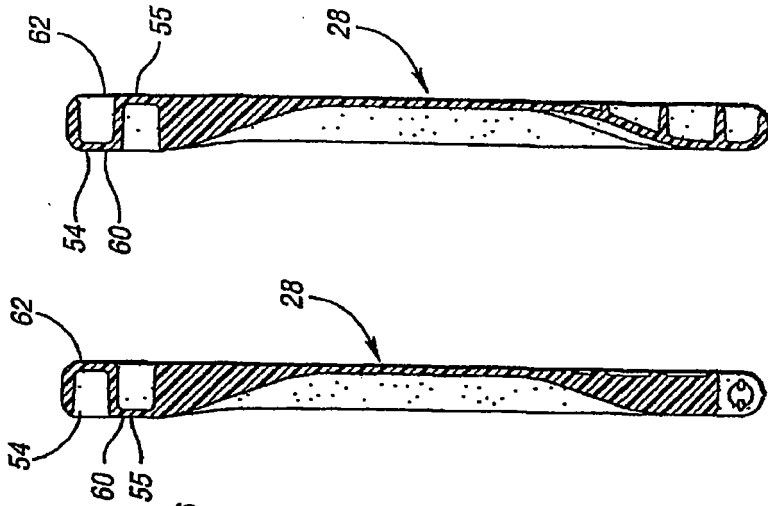
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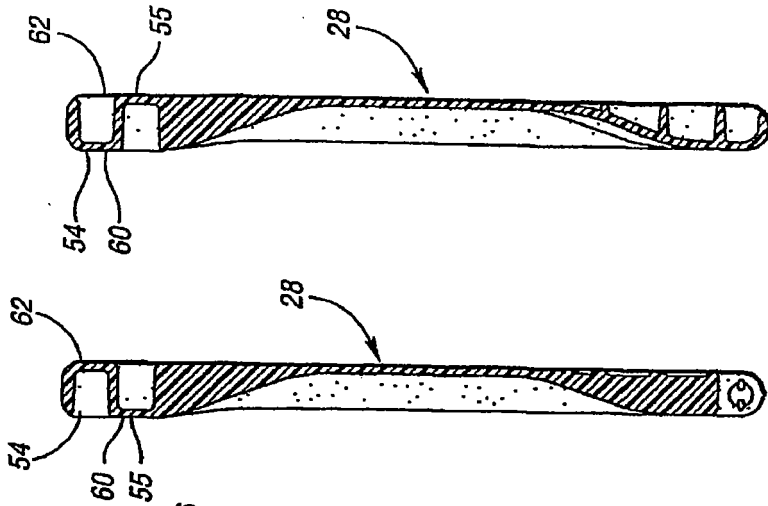
*Fig. 5*



*Fig. 4*

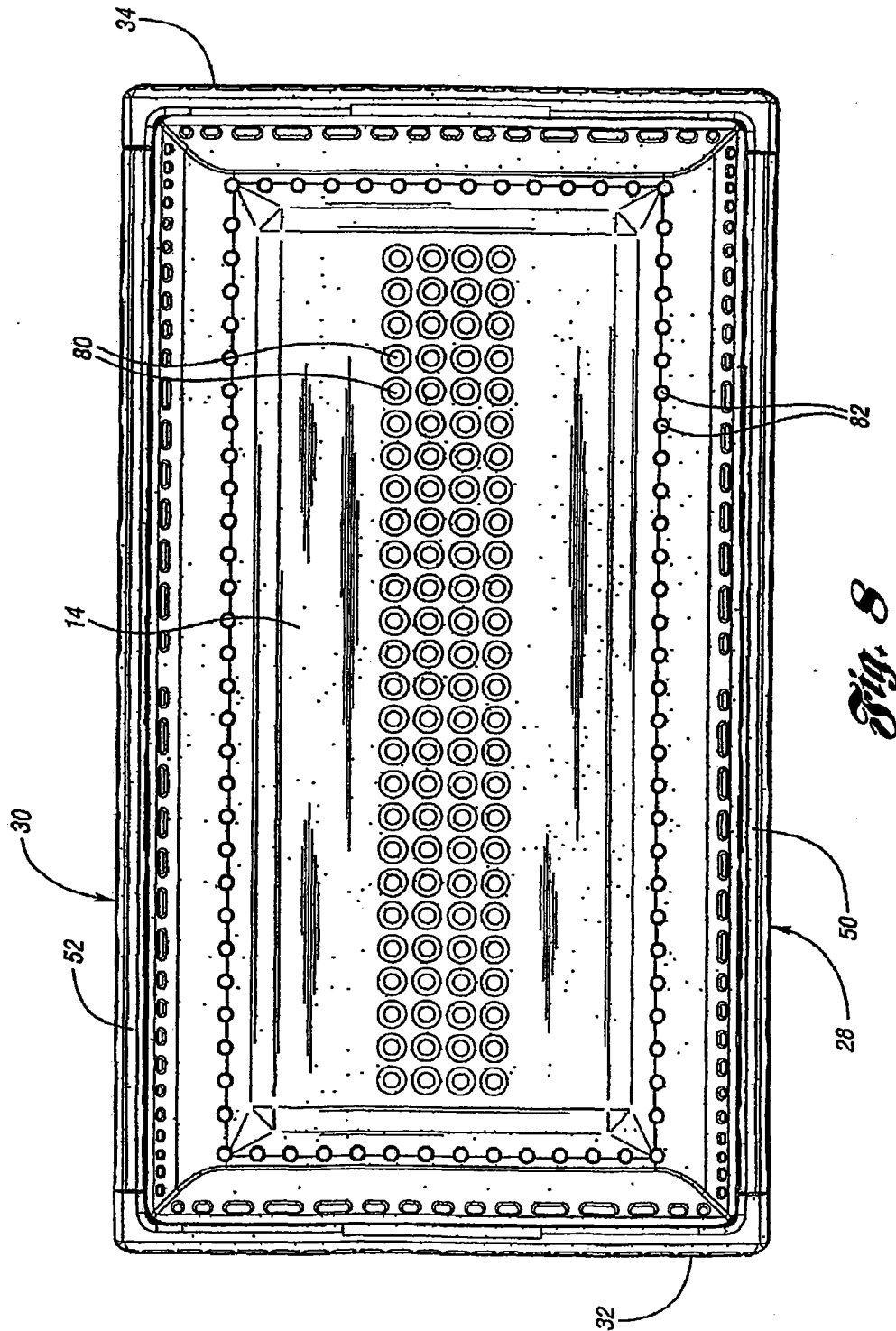


*Fig. 6*



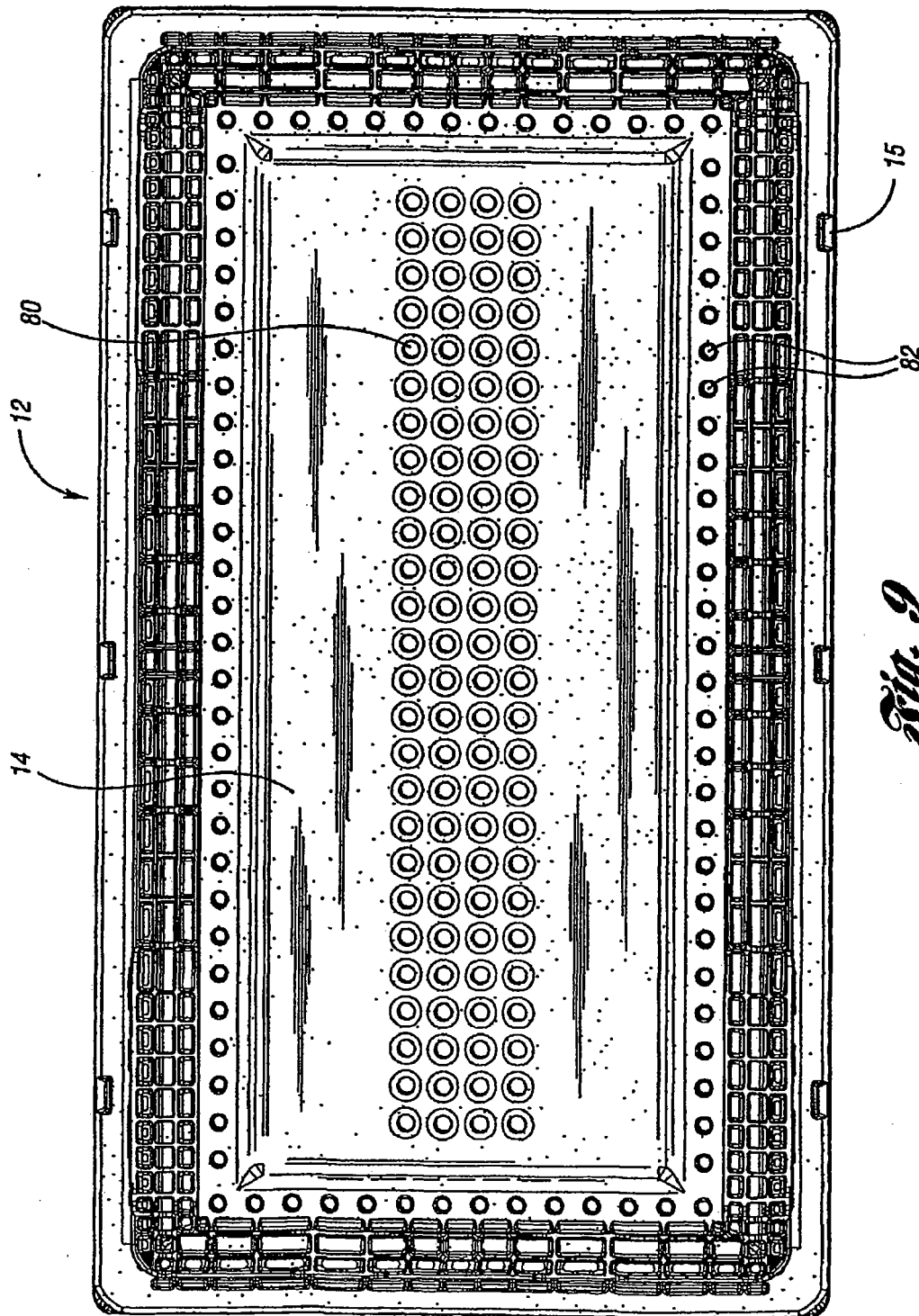
*Fig. 7*

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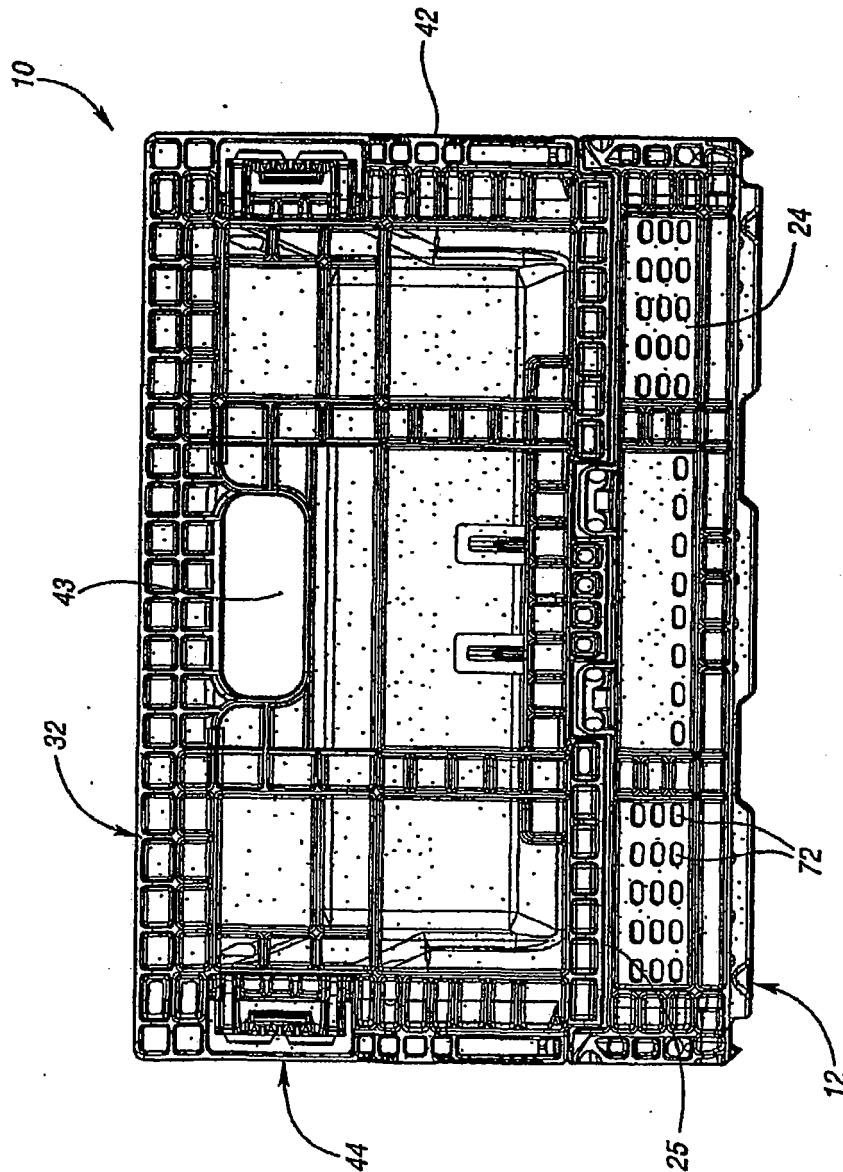
*Fig. 8*



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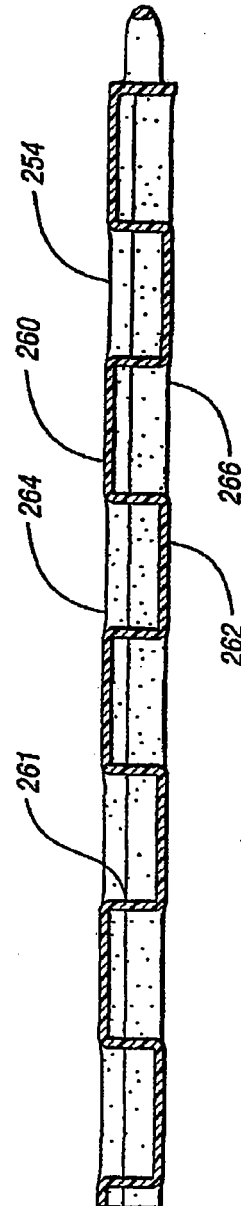
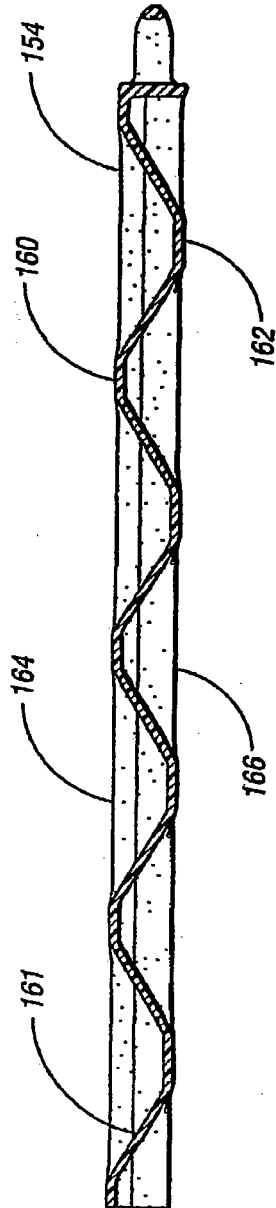
*Fig. 9*

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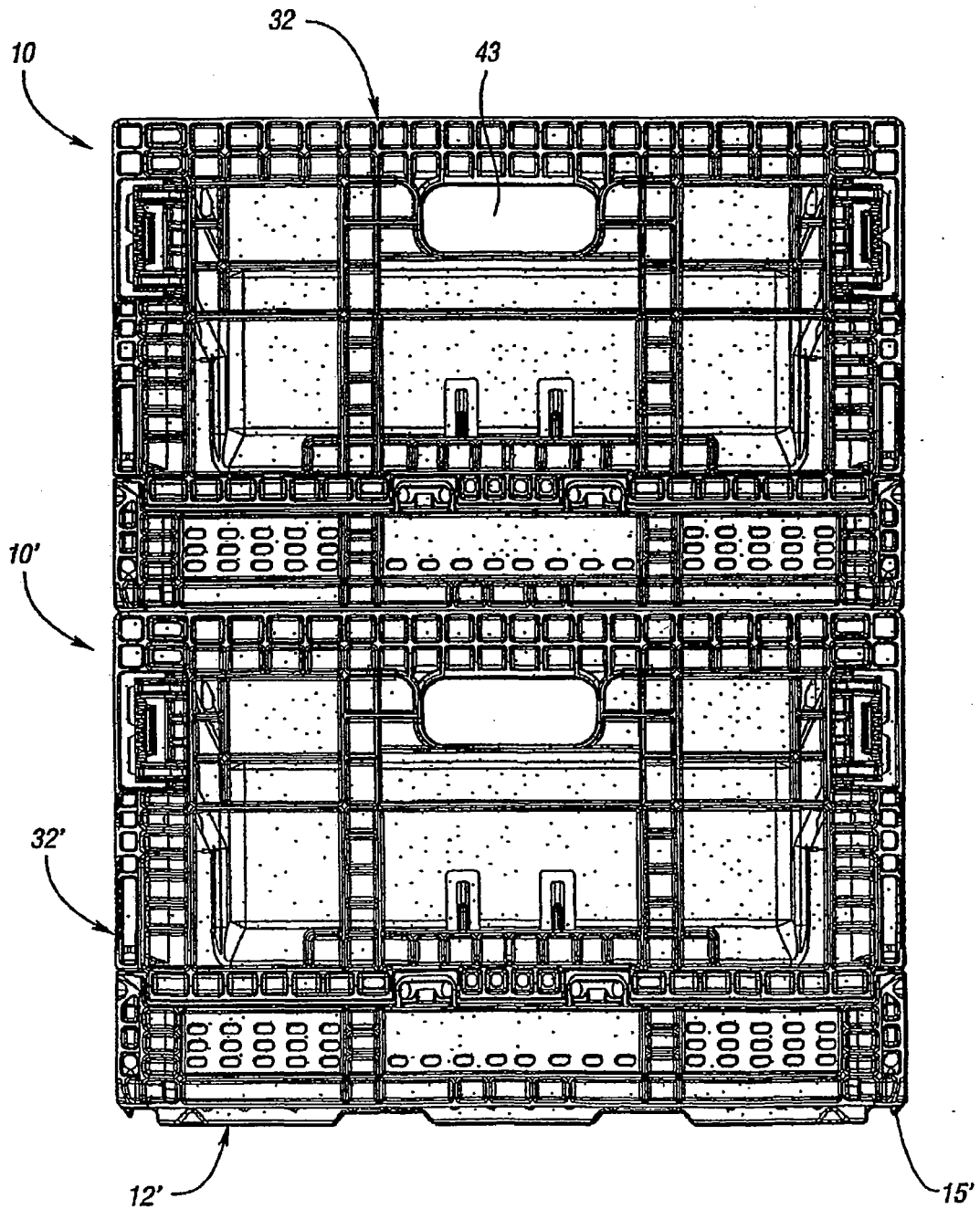


**Fig. 10**

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*Fig. 12*